MATRIMONIAL-SMITH-MARMET.

An Elaborate Wedding at Cincinnati. The marriage of Miss Lens Marmet, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Marmet, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Austin M. Smith, of Indianapolis, was celebrated on a gigantic scale in the former city at Eureka Hall last Wednesday evening. This event has caused no little stir in society circles of both cities. The bride is beautiful and accomplished and a great favorite at her home. Mr. Smith is the only son of the late William Smith. He is popular, has a large acquaintance and is possessed of many good and sterling qualities. The arrangements were of time, and the wonder was: Where all the the most elaborate description; each detail was successfully carried out, making it in all regards an unqualified success. There were some 250 invited guests present, a sation created by the "Passion Clock," Maniarge number of whom were relatives of seer Sackett has decided to retain it for aneach family. Besides the large number | tion in curiosity hall for the next six days. of Cincinnatians in attendance, many cago and Louisville. Brilliant dressing was one of the principal features of the occa-sion. The pariors, dancing-hall and dining room were lavishly decorated, the bride and groom pledging their vows under a canopy of flowers and festooning vines, on the front of which was the blended initials "S. M," in pink and white carnation, and a buttery of roses was suspended from the ceiling of the canopy. A great variety of plants, vines and flowers were placed in different parts of the hall, the most noticeable being massed on the platform occupied by the orchestra. The bride, a pronounced and beautiful blonde, were a handsome dress of heavy ottoman; the pleaves and bodice were incrusted with seed pearls. The train and front were loaded with old point lace, as was also the bodice, which fastened with a diamond brooch. Her flowers were orange blossoms brought from the South. She was attended by Miss Balle Smith, of Indianapolis, sister of the groom, in canary satin, garnished with humming birds and ostrich tips of a deeper shade. Miss Mary Muhthausen, of Cincinnati, in pink brocade and veivet; Miss Matilda Floto, of Chicago, in pale-blue brocade with white ace garlands of pink roses. The groomsmen were Mr. Parry Wright, Mr. Will Sharpe, Mr. Ben Nichols, all of Indianapolis. The supper that followed the ceremony was one of the most elaborate and complete that wealth and lib. erality could furish. The tables were heavily and effectively decorated with flowers, pyramids of fruit, nougats, etc., and includfeast. It was a few minutes after 9 o'clock when the guests, ed by the bride and groom, and attendants, filed into the dining hall, and when the last of the ten courses was finished it was past midnight. To add to the flow of soul and sallies of wit, aside from the Roman punchse, champagne and ambrosias of the menu. the rarest old wine, oily and rich with age, added to the merry outgivings of the company. Supper over, the guests repaired to the dancing hall, and spent the remainder of the night paying homage to the god Terpsichore. The presents, which were many and costly, amounted to more than \$10,000 money value, and were displayed to relatives and friends at the family residence the succeeding day. They consisted of statuary in bronze, diamonds, solid silver service, royal Worcester vases, mahogany furniture, plate glass mirrors in profusion, statuary in gold bronze and brass, beautiful articles in cutass, three French clocks, paintings, etc. The bride's father gave her a \$5,000 check adroitly concealed in a candied orange. The bride and groom started for Florida and New Orleans the evening following the wedding.

AMUSEMENTS. LOTTA AT THE GRAND. The first three nights of next week that bright and charming comedienne, Miss Lotta, fresh from her recent European triumphs, will hold the boards at the Grand Opera House, producing her new and successful comedy, "Mam'zelle Nitouche," on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and Fred Marsden's three act comedy drama, "Musette," on Wednesday evening. There will be no Wednesday matinee. The prices are 75 cents and \$1 for reserved seats and 25 and 50 cents admission. The advance sale has been very large, and the engagement promises to be the red-letter event of the season. "Mam'zelle Nitouche" is an English adeptation of a French vandeville of the same title, written for Mme. Judic by MM. Meilhac and Millaud. Lotta made her first appearance in this piece at the Opera Comique, London, on the 12th of last May, playing to crowded houses. On her return to New York she opened at Daly's Theater. September 15. Its interest centres in Mile. Denise de Flavigny, a vivacious and mischievously inclined young pupil of the con- great favorite here. vent school at Pontarcy. Denise, who is afterward known by the soubriquet of "Nitouche," accidentally discovers that Celestin, the organist of the convent, has written an opera bouffe which is soon to be produced at the Pontarcy Theater. She learns the music of the opera, and annoys the author by singing selections from it at most opportune times. The organist, whose name in the convent is Celestin, takes the name of Floridor at the theater. Floridor has won the favor of the theater's prims donna, Corinne, and as a result has improvements before opening their season gained the enmity of Major DeGibus, who is here in April. Mr. Dorris has in his employ her admirer. The Major is a brother of the lady superior of the convent, and informs him that one of his brother officers. Count de Champlatreux, is soon to be married to Denise, (Lotta). When the young lady is ordered home to prepare for her marriage, she is placed under the charge of Celestin, but she pursuades him first to take | and skill can do. her to the theater to witness the initial proher to the theater to witness the initial production of his opera. The prima donna becomes jealous of Denise and refuses to sing her role, and Denise, under the name Mam'zelle Nitouche is made to take the leading part and wins a great triumph for herself and the opera. Alfter the performance she attends a supper given by the officers of the garrison, and the Count Champlatreux falls in love with her, not knowing that she is the lady destined to be his finsincee. The sudden return of the angry Major causes "Nitouche" and Floridor to conceal their identity by putting on military clothes and masquerading as new re-cruits. They conclude a number of es-

BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S "WHITE SLAVE." Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings pext and Saturday matinee the attraction at the Grand Opera House will be the beautiful romantic drama "The White Slave," by Bartley Campbell, Esq., author of "My Partner," "Galley Slave, "Stberia," "Separ-ation," etc. The cast is a large and strong one, practically the same as last season. The well drawn, and some of them original types in their way; the story itself is full of human interest, and the comedy and pathos are so closely inter soven as to bring smiles and team almost at the same moment. The whole plot turns on the fortunes or misfortunes of "Lisa"," the supposed daughter of "Nance," a quadroon, but really the illegitimate child of the daughter of "Nance's" owner, "Judge Hardin." The judge, informed of the fact, just before his death imor the honor of the family name, and gives

to the convent, where the young Count Champlatreux is not disappointed to find

that his betrothed and the singer are the

same person, and as a matter of course, all

the girl her freedom papers just before he dies. These, however, are found invalid and "Lisa" is sold to a slavedealer named "Lacy."
It is on her flight from the latter's brutality her attempted rescue by her old lover, "Clay Critton," her attempted capture on the Mis-sissippi steamboat and her adventures on a floating spar after the wreck and on an island in the river, that the remaining acts depend It will be seen that the incidents are excit-ing and absorbing enough to give ample op-portunity for fine picturesque and mechani-cal effects, and these have been taken advantage of.

THE DIME MUSEUM. The Monarch Museum entertained more people during the past week than all the other places of amusement in the city-in people came from! This was the result of having strong attractions and letting the people know it-or, in other words, good management. Owing to the wonderful senother week, and it will again be on exhibiopportunity. The White Moors, fat girl and Rice Midgets have also been reengaged for this decartment, in connection with the numerous new attractions. The principal feature of the week, however, will be those remarkable specimens of humanity, the "Man Fish" and "Water Queen," who eat, sleep, drink, write and sew under water. There is a beautiful legend about these people, who are in reality direct descendants of the mythical mermaid tribe, but time and space forbid its parration in this connection. The return of the favorite child actist Master Frankie Jones, in a new specialty, will also be hailed with delight, and the same may be said of little Ella Lewis, "the infant Patti." who will again warble her swestest songs. The other attractions are Sg. Giovani and his troupe of trained canary birds; the clever Carroll, the Yankee ventriloquist; the three Belmonts and the great Musical Date. This unquestionably will make the strongest oill of the season, and we shall expect to see the Museum packed to suffocation at each performance. The admission to all is only ten cents.

GILMORE'S 200 During the past week a succession of big houses have assembled at the Zoo, and the good show has well merited their attendance. Harry Amlar's "Counterfeit" seems to suit the popular taste, and the olio has been one of unusual excellence.

The coming week the comedy element will predominate, it being the initial production of Joseph A. Burgess' "very, very, very all the modern appointments of funny" comedy in two acts, entitled "A Banker's Luck," in which Mr. Bargess will receive the support of the stock company. The olio programme is in efficient hands, being interperted by such people as Ward and Lee, trish comedians, Mile. Adele, Queen of the slack-wire, Romalo Brothers, world's gymnasts, Lieut. Allen, premier gymnast, Ada Price, serio-comic vocalist, O'Brien and Redding, the famous funny sketch artists, etc., making a show that would be hard to excel.

> DAN SULLY'S "CORNER GRECERY" AT EN-GLISH'S.

The ratiling, rosring comedy, "The Corner Grocery," will be given at English's again the last three nights of this week, and those who have laughed at the genial character of "Daddy Nolan" as presented by Dan Sully and at the never-ending tricks and pranks of his young hopeful, "Jimmy," will surely want to laugh at them again, while those who have never yet seen the novement, go and vim of such farce-cometies of "Bunch of Keys," "Rag Baby," and others of that ilk, it has also an interesting plot, a tender love story and the portrait of an Irish character that the New York critics conceded to be one of the best bits of acting Nolan." The comedy has been one of the genuine successes of the season. It been played in the best of theaters, such as McVicker's in Chicag . Bidwell's in New Orleans, Havlin's in Cincinnati, and everywhere it is welcome to them. It will begin a twelve weeks' engagement in New York City in April, and will then go to San Francisco direct. The engagement begins Thursday evening, and includes a novelty in the shape of a valentine matinee Saturday afternoon, when every lady and child in attendance will be given a

The Abbott Opera Company will appear at the Grand in March. Dan Sully's "Grocery" and Henry Irving

Charles Hoyt's "Rag Baby" Company plays a return engagement at the Grand Opera House in March.

Joseph Arthur's new farcical comedy, "A Cold Day When We Get Left," will be seen at the Grand Opera House at an early day. The infant prima donna, little Ella Lewis. will be at the Dime Museum all this week,

The valentines to be given to the patrons of English's next Saturday afternoon are on exhibiti n in the show windows of Talpott's

opening to-morrow afternoon. She is a

wood and willow ware store. The attractions at the Grand Opera House next week will be Maennerchor Society in "The Beggar Student," the first three nights,

and Nat Goodwin in "Confusion" and "Those bells" the last three hights. The great Inter-Ocean Circus, Mr. John B. Dorris, proprietor, now wintering here at the 90 or 100 Indianapolis men and will expend about \$40,000 here in this city, overhauling his cages, wagons, chariots, etc. The wellknown firm of Frank Fertig & Sons are

SAVED BY A SHAWL. The Perilons Ride and Remarkable Escape of Mrs. Hodge.

superintending the work, and the street

parade will be one of the finest ever seen in

Licthfield (Conn.) Enquirer.] Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Hodge were crossing a bridge on Jack's brook about 6 p. m., en the some misstep fell off into the stream. She stood upon her feet for a brief minute only, when the strong current swept her out into the mill-pond and over the dam and the ragged ledges of rocks which from the dam capes by knocking the Major down and esin part, and down the stream through the
caping. The doughty officer pursues them rapids and over the falls some treats for or thirty rods from the bridge. Here the fall in the stream becomes much less violent and Mrs. Hodge was carried into a clump of bushes. She caught hold of them and son absolutely skeletons. climbed up the bank, and got some distance toward home before she could make her screams for help heard. Neighbors were out in the darkness expecting that she was in the dam and looking for her. But, to the surprise of everyone, at last her voice was heard below. She was alive and able to

The bank where she crept up was probably one hundred feet lower than the bridge from which she fell. The dam is partly made of a ledge of ragged rocks. The bed and the banks of the stream down this rapid fall are all rocks, and it is miraculous that she escaped without a smashed head or body or a bone broken, though she suffered many bruises while performing her perilous voyage. She went down twice, but had her head covered with her shawl when the accident occurred, and this shawl she held fas to her mouth and nose to keep out the water. No doubt that sayed her life.

THE SEAL.

An Interesting Study of a Useful Animal.

The Home of the Fur Seals-How They Live, What They Eat, and All

About Them. Washington, Feb. 5 .- The story of a sealskin sack. What more fitting subject for the most wintry month of winter? And how many, or rather how few, people there are in this country, which now produces seal fur, who know anything in detail about this business, which supplies the fashionsble world with that eyer fashionable article. There is a popular but a highly mistaken notion that the fur seal is becoming rapidly extinct, and that the days of sealskin sacks are a thing soon to be in the past. Perhaps Those who have not seen this marvelous | the wish is father to the thought, for the piece of mechanism, should not miss this thought is as far from correct as are about three-fourths of the popular ideas about sealskins and seal culture generally. A lengthy report, given to the public as part of the census report, gives to the world the first accurate information that it has ever had on this subject. It is a curious fact that the for seal has been hunted and slaugotered indiscriminately for a century. Little has been known to the reading or scientifi world about its habits or even its appear auce. It is a fact equally curious that when our purchase of Alaska was made, in 1867 nothing was known apparently of the exist ence within the limits covered by the par chase of the only fur seal 'rookeries' in the world. And yet by the close of the present decade, when the lease of the company in harge of them shall have expired, they will ave turned into the Treasury as rental for these "rookeries" about the amount of money that all of Alaska cost us, leaving upon the seal rookeries as many as valuable seals as when they made the lease, and giving us our Alaska free of cost



The census report upon this interesting subject was made by Mr. H. W. Elliott, af ter several trips to our seal gardens, the 'Pryulloy Islands," in the very heart of Behrings Sea. He begins by saying that these little islands, mere dots in the sea, are the only spots in the entire Northern Hemisphere fitted by the natural surroundings for the home of the far seal. There are, he says, numerous places in the Southern Hemisphere where the fur seal thrived a half century or a century ago, notably along the western coast of Patagonia, and in the vicomedy have a rare treat in store. "The | cinity of the Cape of Good Hope, and Corner Grocery" is a better comedy than its among the islands in the vicinity of New name would indicate. While it has all the Zealand. There they existed in great num-Zealand. There they existed in great numbers, but were ruthlessly slanghtered, by millions and hundreds of millions, by the fleets of seal hunting vessels who slaughtered them indiscriminately and drove them fairly out of existence. So that there are practically none left in all Antarctic Hemion the stage. This is Mr. Sully's "Daddy | sphere now, where there are thousands of times the quantities of breeding grounds that there are in the Northern Hamisphere, where they now exist. There are, all told, only four little islands in the entire Northern Hemisphere of quality of climate and surroundings to make them the home of the fur seal. Two of these, St. George and St. Paul, are in the heart of Behring Sea, and are included in the limits of our Alaska purchase. The other two are the Commander Islands, lying 700 miles west of these, in the dominions of the Czar. Happily for us our two islands are much more popular with the seals than those of the Czar, and may be counted the only fur seal grounds of any importance in the world. And yet the largest of these, St. Paul, is but sbout thirteen miles long and six miles wide, while the other is a little over half drew the biggest houses in Chicago week be- this size. They are mere sand banks



formed about some volcanic upheavals, with a very little vegetable life. The warmer stream of water flowing up from the south in summer makes a dense fog here all the summer months, and in this the furseals thrive. They come swimming in from the ocean, which lies south of these islands, about the months of May and June. They seem to have spent the winter in the water. in which they swim and eat and sleep with this city, showing what Indianapolis talent entire ease, much greater indeed than they remain on land. Indeed, they eat nothing on land. Fish is their entire food, and these ney devour as soon as caught, in the water. Their sole purpose of coming on shore seems to have reference solely to their young. The fur seals, exclusive of their infants, are di-vided into three classes—the old males, who are heads of polygamous families; the young males, termed "bachelors" by the natives. 12th inst. It was very dark. Mrs. Hodge by | whom seem to be gentlemen of elegant leisure, but who suffer for it in the end, as will be seen further on, and the females. The old males, the heads of the polygamous families to be, come in first from the sea about May 1, posting themselves upon the rocks, each preempting a spot of ground, say six or eight feet square. Then they sit and watch day after day for the coming of the females, eating nothing, and never leaving their posts from the time of coming on shore about May 1 to August 1, eating absolutely nothing in all that time, and crawling back into the water at the end of the family sea-

They lie on the rocks after taking their pasitions, waiting for the females to come in, come up the old males try each to coax as many as possible into his bailiwick, the one to whose location the gentle and graceful animal his bride from him. Then a terrific fight ocother terribly, and almost pull the would-be bride in pieces snatching her about from one 'holding' to another. Meantime others come in, and the fight thus goes on for days and weeks until each of the old polygamists has supplied himself with from three or four to twenty wives. These ambitions heads of families are always as much as six or eight years old. The younger males, from three

where the families are located or to have anything to do with family affairs. They are, therefore, forced to flock by themselves in another section not far away. All that they do in the meantime is to ramble about the island, in or out of the water as they may choose, and have a good time generally. These are the "bachelors," as they are known, and it is they who furnish the sealskin closks of commerce. The population of the harems soon Rearly doubles by the appearance of as many little fat barking "pupe" as there are females. The little fellows are as frisky as puppies, and grow as rapidly on their diet rich milk, the mothers dividing their time between the care of their babies and swimming off shore in search of fish. The papas stay at home, taking care of the babies long as the little rascals do not wander off the spot claimed as a home by them, but becoming utterly indiffernt to their interests the moment they get off this spot. This occupies the time from May to August. when the pups begin to learn to swim, and by October they are able to go to sea for the ong swim and float of the winter. Meantime, the natives, under the direction of the link, Seal Fur Company's agents and the control of the Government officials, are busy with "bachelors," the young males whose ages run from two to six, and who are gara-

bling about the island in great herds. The

Alaska Seal For Company, by its contract

made in 1870, has the sole right to kill for

seals on these islands. They are by this con-

tract to kill no more than 100 000

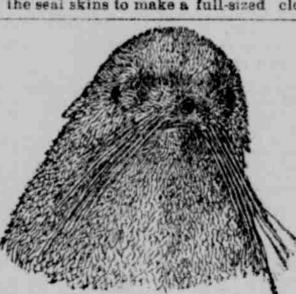
away these valuable and gentle animals, and

anything likely to

a year, to use no firearms

for each one killed must pay into the Treasury \$2 60, and besides this a yearly payment of \$55,000: also, fifty-five cents per gallon on all the seal oil sold by the company, furnishing also the 400 inhabitants of the islands 5,000 dried salmon, sixty cords of firewood, and sufficient salt and barrels with which to cure all the seal meat they may want to cat. These natives are hired by the company to kill and skin the seals at forty cents each. At the season when the fur is at its best-June and July-parties of men run quietly brough the great berds of "bachelors," cutting off from the main body a hundred or two, which they drive quietly and slowly to the killing grounds, taking care that they do not become overheated and the fur thus inured. The best ones of the ages of two. three and four years are selected. Then the killers, armed with clubs made for the purpose in Connecticut, enter upon their work. killing the poor, gentle and defenseless anisupposed that the fur seal is the soft, rich brown creature in nature that his skin is after it becomes the cloak of fashienable life. Far from it. In nature he is a sort of muddy grayish color, covered to apeler's art down to the pearances with stiff over-hair holding about dirty gray in color, and only takes its beautiful appearance after it has passed through the hands of the dresser and dyer in London, who first remove all the coarse hairs and then carefully dye the fur the required shade. They are taken to London for this purpose, because the art is more thoroughly understood there.

It is in the quality of the skins when taken, the successful or unsuccessful treatment of them at the various stages of manipulation, and their consequent ability to retain their color and smoothness with wear that their value depends. It takees three of the seal skins to make a full-sized cloak



and boa. If they are of the proper age when taken, and are carefully and conscientiously prepared, they will wear six or eight years without losing their luster and perfect appearance. These are, of course, the highest priced sacques, running up to \$ 00 apiece in cost. The two and three year old pelts are considered the very best. They are of uniform thickness of fur in all parts, fine and smooth. The yearlings are too light in weight; those beyond the age of three or four have very heavy and rather stiff fur in the portion covering the neck and shoulders, which continues to grow stiffer and more uneven as the age increases, until at the age of seven they are utterly worthless. It is a mistaken idea that the for seals are

being rapidly exterminated. Under the careful protection of the Government there are but 100 000 killed on the Prybilov Islands. their almost only home now outside of the sea itself, where they are seldom if ever killed. It is estimated that there are in all | on Wabash avenue. This is purely a benevabout 5,000,000 of fur seals inhabiting these | clent institution, and was originally and is two islands in the summer season, returning | sustained by women. While it affords a each year. Their yearly increase by births | mart through which the genteelly poor is estimated at 1,000,000, and as but 100,000 woman, or the young or old who have a year are permitted killed, it is easy to see been accustomed to better days, can that the deaths from natural causes ought | sell their handiwork, still it is not not to be sufficient, added to those killed, | self-supporting. Its fundamental purpose would seem that they ought to increase i must do something to support themselves rather than decrease, though in the tifteen | and those dependent on them, but who are years since the study of their habits began so situated that they can not fill any of the there seems to have been little change in the | steady situations afforded by the stores and

Personally the fur seal is a very mild | neatly done, it can be placed in the ex- | so well known by his blue coat and brass mannered, inothensive sort of creature, with | change, and the price, when sold, is paid to full, intellegent speaking eye, graceful out- the depositor, with 10 per cent, of the prolines and movements, acute perception and | ceeds deducted by the exchange for its comintelligence; weight in the females seventy- mission. The depositor, however, pays \$1 a | as the Chairman of the Credit Mobilier Comfive pounds, in the males from seventy-five to 500 pounds according to age. They will as a medium of trade. not live in captivity, the animals shown in gardens or traveling exhibitions being sea- | that a mistaken idea has gone abroad as relions, a different animal, with many of the | gards their resources. A great many women general features of the fur seal but none of have applied to them this winter for help, its for. The illustrations accompanying the | supposing that they were in condition to aid letter show the figure of the fur seal at the | materially, which they desire to do, and age at which he is most valuable for sacques, | would had they the means. But as exten- | was quite brilliant. Many members were his countenance at full maturity and the sive as the work of the past year has been, absent, particularly on the Republicountenance of the "native" who and in view of its patronage, still it is and can side but there seemed to cents. On the most fashionable street in this is done by women of means largely. Washington, in one of the most costly and elegantly furnished houses of the city. lives aid to quite a large number, one of its very wealthlest women, Mrs. H. and M. Hutchinson, whose late husband organ- department alone were nearly \$8,000 ized and perfected the Alaska Seal Fur last year. There is a lunch room connected Company. Ristori's Beautiful Daughter,

Washington Letter.

The Italian Minister, Baron Fava, was the envy of his colleagues when he came into the White House parlors with the Marchese del Grillo, Ristori's beautiful daughter, on his arm. The Donna Blanca, as her mother calls her, is a slender, graceful woman, and is a blonde of the rarest Italian type. She which occurs a week or two later. As they | has golden-brown hair, worn in classic waves and a knot, deep blue eyes, and features that reflect the finer beauties of her mother's countenance. Her profile is Ristori's, but softened and epiritualized, and help herself, and yet her strength was nearly | comes rudely seizing her by the neck and | she has gentle, graceful ways and the sweetyanking her onto his preemption. Then he lest of Italian voices. She was constantly begins looking for another, and before he surrounded and paid the greatest attentions, knows it some fellow adjoining has stolen and the white-haired Minister showed the proud and unwilling to accept of charity. A lington: But things have greatly changed great pride he felt in his fair country. out of the country, her brother the Marquis del Grillo, had to play chaperone and conbe fellowed Baron Fava and his charge often the demand is greater than she can fill. had the impression that he was extremely closely during the whole evening. Ladies find a medium in this way to secure cautious. Professor Fiske dealt very harshly to six years old, they do not permit to land | closely during the whole evening.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Our Usual Budget from the Lake City.

Sunday Sentinel in Chicago-Th Progress of the Great City-Woman's Exchange-Other Matters.

Curcago, Feb. 6 .- Some tell us that everying good has some attendant evil or subject to unjust conclusions. Be that as it may, sometimes one's pride is wounded or one's pleasure in seeing their pen-talk is marred by the attempt of the kind printer to use a better word than the one in copy. or one that, undoubtedly in their estimation, more fully expresses the sentiment. but results in a total eclipse of the writer's meaning under the full glare of the printer's

Errata are colous. I never stop to look them and want no one else to, but do you know that my knowledge of history got so muddled up in that last letter that I thought | beauty. twas 100 years ago now, and said "that all territory northwest of the Ohio River was called the United States," when it was only "ceded to the United States?" I am glad of one thing, yes, of many; but the most prom- sprinkler which dispenses the dampening inent now is the pride that every liberal | spray by foot-power instead of the old handminded man and woman feels in the policy | stake, and is a decided improvement on the so bravely sustained by the Sunday Senti. I spiriting process of Wah Lee. nel. It is becoming a power among the powers, feit and confessed by its peers. Your correspondent has been in newspaper circles this week, and in listening to a discussion upon the merits of leading Western journals, heard an editor say, whose opinion is worth something, that "the Sentinel was one of the most interesting papers of the Middle West." A leading lawyer said that there was not "so good a paper in all Chicago," and this city needed just such liberality as was therein inculcated, and among the success was that of its ably-managed

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT. I know I am writing commendingly of the paper to its very face, but I want to because it is a tangible illustration of the coequality of men and women in journalism mals with a single blow upon the very thin | as elsewhere. In fact, there is not a leading | contists. The lady in question has earned | "long." Receipts were larger, farmers' deliveries skull of each. Then the skins are quickly | paper in this city but what gleams with the and deftly removed, partially cured and shoughts and work of woman, and even made ready for shipment to England for | when not accredited, it stands there just the dressing and dyeing for it must not be same asserting its individuality. The few papers and magazines openly published by Chicago women show but a small part of their labors in this direction, and following or no the Chicago women representa the mechanical details of the printall along the line, the same relation to the fur that the feathers | finds the girl or woman who is crowding of a duck do to the down. Even the fur it- some man or boy out of an occupation deself, beneath the hair or bristles, is a sort of | signed for him, as a man told me yesterday. Most everybody says a great deal about

THE PROGRESS OF CHICAGO, and we somehow think of it as the result of masculine energy and enterprise. But where would have been the grand results we see about us if there had been no women in the advancing line of frontier civilization? Men were not alone in braving the danand enduring the toil incident to its earlier years. The men salarie Kinsie, Rush, Hayne, Wells and other old- year. imers would not to-day be memorized as the founders of the city if they had had no partner in a life interest in a home. No one tells me about the lives of these early women, and yet in tracing them we find that in the city's earlier years women aided in the details of business and began to assume the supervision of the same when the mantle fell from the manly shoulders. Property and land was bought by women. The schools were largely taught by them. The first churches and Sabbath-schools were organized through their instrumentality. As one passes down or through the long streets wherein the great stores and receiving houses stand, one naturally desires to

Thickly scattered all over the city are women proprietors and heads of firms. All superintended and represented by women. great places women clerks and operatives. wholesale and retail business finds them proficient and busy. In pharmacy and chemistry even women hold their positions. occupation within our limits, from the pho-

Here they are engravers, lithographers and photographers. There are hundreds of lady artists, of all grades and kinds, who ply their tographic colorer in water paints to the really beautiful limner of first class work and fine Then the thousand and one who are dabbling in the various branches of etching, drawing, velvet, plate, china and glass painting are almost too numrrous to mention. There are a great many artists engaged in fancy and art needlework who find it a lucrative calling; and among the places where one sees such handiwork displayed is THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE,

manufactories. If any kind of work is year for the privilege of using the exchange | mittee, whose report caused such sorrow to

In conversation with the manager it seems and skins him for forty must be supported by contributions, and be a majority present, and there The department of cooked goods affords

the disbursements from this with it, and sometimes it is necessary to the Hoosiers very highly praised, and particemploy twelve women and girls to run the | ularly have I heard the women mentioned department, which affords wages sufficient | as being uncommonly bright. This reminds for their support. They me told there were | me that a few years ago I heard an old lady more expert cooks among the ladies than from the "burnt district" of Indiana tell those who could furnish work and be able to about a visit she made to Washing-

ONE WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE. who had never known what want was until within a few years. She thought she would try the Exchange, and made some bread and presented it for sale. It was such a libel on good bread-making that its acceptance was impossible. The lady was terribly on a religious topic, as she had intended, disappointed, and showed it so plainly that her circumstances were inquired and it was found that into, she needed immediate assistance, but was woman who is connected with the Exchange, | since then. On Tuesday night I heard woman. The Donna Bianca spoke all the officially, took upon herself the task of languages but Japanese and Russian during | teaching the willing but ignorant would-be | lecture on "The Battles of the Revolution." the evening, and changed from English to | bread maker the secret of the snowy loaf. Spanish, French, German or Italian at a Her pupil was apt and eager to learn, and second's notice. Her mother not being able the woman-mind and ever deft hands soon to be present, and the Baroness Fava being | solved the mystery of the leaven, and molded the yeastly mass into beautiful and wholesome loaves of bread, and gets from tinental propriety for the Donna Bianca, and | the Exchange now twenty cents a loaf, and

orders for decorating china, painting, menu. cards and so on, through every branch of this class of work.

Pain sewing is fornished, and last year s benevolent lady endowed a department with a fund of \$100 for the purpose of furnishing the most unskilled with work, so that none need be torned away.

home-life of many who are benefited by the gent and worthy class who were born to ease and luxury and delicately reared, and set who know less how and what to do unaccustomed to were.

There are lady as well as gentleing to the apparel for both men and women, sparkled throughout the lecture and was that if dress reform means anything surely the endless variety of stays, straps, supports | wonderful old man and has much work vet and health garments must bring about the | to do.

areatly needed chapme. No woman need to be homely if to be tretty means the removal of the horrid | United States Senate from California. It is

ANOTHER INNOVATION

is women inventors, and here one finds many a one who has secured a patent on something. I met a lady this week who has invented and is the patentee of a clothes

Up and down the bulletins on the sides of entrances to business and office blocks one reads so many Mary's and Sarah's and Marie's with the title of "Dr." and M. D. prefixed and atfixed, and we find that our lady physicians and dentists are deservedly sharing the patranage of the public with their brother doctors, and in research and analysis are not |

I was in Dr. Hattie E. Lawrence's office the other afternoon and witnessed several Loliceable and instructive features of its | dental operations, one of which was recrowning and re-making of a dental member, thus avoiding the pain and horror of extraction, greatly to the delight of a two | hundred pound man. Easily and dettly the lady's small, strong fingers per | ion and a half increase in the visible supply, and formed the necessary manipulations. It is | nobody appeared willing to buy anything at any stated that women are not a success as price, he covered his "short" lines and went for herself the reputation of being the equal of other practitioners in Chicago. Women's brains are said to be of such a quality that precludes the possibility of their becoming successful lawyers. But here they are, and some day I will tell you whether tives of the legal profession fall below the masculine standard. We think not Some of the most efficient law reporters are women. In the City Court-house there are forty women employed in the official departments, and are paid by the amount of writing done, their wages averaging individually from \$6 to \$15 per week. Lillian M. Scribner has the supervision of the felio department, who told me that the ladies employed were dependent upon their own exertions, some of them having families to support, and who carried on the details of housekeeping besides the regular routine of clerical labor. There were but three lady salaried officers, each receiving \$1,000 per L. MAY WHEELER.

WASHINGTON.

Bits of Gossip From the National Capital-Luke Poland, Professor Fisher, Beecher, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- I went on Thursday to the Senate, and found few people in the galleries. I think there were not more than eight or ten members in their seats, and these were lounging about very much as if they were at home. Some Senator was delook inside. If you do, you will be sur- livering an elaborately prepared speech in prised to find so many lady clerks and book- rather a sing-song way, as if well aware that nobody was listening to him. I was much astonished at this until some one told me branches of mercantile interests are owned, I that the speech would be printed, and that it was for home consumption. But even then I didn't feel exactly right about it. An mailing departments of both address on an important subject ought to be delivered in a manner worthy of it, and it seems to me a man rather lowers himself who gets up and races through a good speech. Yer, of course, be can not become much enthused when he is addressing empty seats. From the Senate I went into the Supreme Court Room, which was the Senate Chamber il painting in scenic and natural designs. of forty years ago, and the localities where Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Benton used to sit were pointed out to me. Around the wall, on brackets, are the busts of all the Chief Justices. I expected to be much awed by the grandeur and dignity of everything, but really I have seldom been more amused; for on a slightly raised platform with a railing round it sat eight old judges (the Chief Justice being absent), all whitehaired, nearly all fat, one sound asleep, and all looking very much as if they didn't care "whether school kept or not," while some young ; lawyer, talking very loud and very fast, was making a plea before them. The court adjourned at 4 o'clock, and the funny to at all reduce the number. Indeed it was to provide employment to women who old judges, in their formy long capes, rose TATM D DITTO DO room. In passing from the Supreme Court room to the House of Representatives I was introduced to the famous

> buttons and snow-white hair. He is a handsome old gentleman of very agreeable manmers. The public will long remember him sundry members of Congress, but which he tried to explain away in 1880 for the sake of his party friends.

> On reaching the House, I found it more interesting than the two places just before nisited. The galleries were well filled with intelligent people, and the ladies' gallery was an air of life and activity about the proceedings. I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Holman speak, and he certainly does honor to the State from which he comes.

I want to say just here that I have been greatly pleased several times of late to hear materially profit by it. Let me tell you ton shortly after the war. She attended a Methodist Sunday-school and was asked to say a few words to the children. On her consenting to do so the minister announced that they would now listen to a lady who had come "all the way from the wilds of Indiana." The loyal Hoosier then arose, and instead of speaking she made a sharp little address, in which she endeavored to show that the people in Indiana were not really savage, but quite as well informed as the people of Wash PROFESSOR FISHE

He is a very pleasant speaker, though it was hard to tell what his style really was, as he was closely confined to his manuscript. He advanced what was to me a new idea about Washington as a General stating that the thing that he was most remarkable for was his audacity and daring, while I had always had the impression that he was extremely

with General Lee, branding bim as a traitor, and charging some of the most terrible disasters of the wer to his selfish ambition. Wednesday night I heard Beecher on the "The Reign of the Common People." The hall in which he spoke was not nearly filled. He spoke nearly two hours, and aithough his talk was a little desultory. Investigation into the surroundings and it was magnificent. He reems in perfect health, with no sign of decay about him. Exchange has shown them to be of an intel- | and his voice is as clear and full-toned. | presome, as it ever was. He made some capis points to favor of weman suffrage which, however, were tot applauded as they should der poor circumstances than those who are | bave been. His hardest hits ware at the clargy and the old theology. He declared that the whole system of evangelical Chrismen modistes here, and such a tianity would be "plowed under so deen that multiform of improved inventious pertain- | no spade could ever reach it " His wit

There is much talk here about Leland Stanford, who has just been elected to the freckle or the brown that comes from the | a heavy blow at the anti-monopoly movekus of the supshine, or the plemish that is | ment in that State, and seems strangely out borne on the influtesimally sonty air, be i of joint with the tendency of public opinion cause there are beautifiers innumerable, at this time. He was elected by money. Ha each one of which supplies women with the | probably contributed several hundred thousarticle which will renew the youth and and dollars to the Republican campaign fund of last year, and is now rewarded What is to become of democratic government when a few millionaires are the pracical rulers and owners of the people? But I am talking politics, and this, I believe, is not in order in the Sunday Sentinet.

only equalied by his inventive. He is a

SPECULATION IN WHEAT.

The Market Alternately Raied by the Batts and Bears, Moving Up and Down - Corn Steady.

Special to the Sentinel. CHEAGO, Feb. 7 .- On 'Change during the week ust closed wheat has, as usual, been the center of interest, and fluctuations in it have been rapid and severe. Prices have, seemingly, tended downward from the start, but 'bulls" and "bears" have alternately held control, and the talk of the crowd has been 80c or 10c according to which, side was uppermost at the time, sid Kent has been toe big operator of the week, and everybody has watched his actions. At the opening when the ground was covered with snow and trokers were making predictions of a million and a millon the increase, millers reported to have lowered their buying prices and the crowd of scalpers selling. Kent doubled his holdings. The Secretary's report of visible supply did not come no to expectations, the increase for the week being only a title over 22 000 bushels. This, with the sof weather, served to steady the market. Then came a general thaw, causing the snow to disappear and bringing in reports from Kansas and Missouri that the winter wheat fields were nothing but ig ponds. The Weather Bureau here had its blizzard flag flying, and visious of ice and ruined crops put the "shorts" in a little panic directly. The war rumors, too, which the "bulls" had been praying for, they had with a vengeance. Al this sent prices sailing, and the feeling was rampant. Country "lambs," who never come in exept on a rising market, wired their commission en their buying orders. On the top of the bulge Kent soid out, and it was his holdings siders, but it was done so quietly and through so nterested knew anything about it until the thing was all over. After the grain had been scattered, however, it began to dawn on the boys that the support which the market

which filled the demands of the crowd and out many brokers that not half a dozen beyond those had had was gone, and when Baxter, Armour's favorite broker, began dropping his stuff the situ-stion didn't look half as bullish. The weather was still chilly, though a few flakes of snow came sailing down occasionally, but advices from the West and Southwest said that the stories of crop damage was manufactured by 'longs' in those markets to help themselves out Cables were strong, but there was a suspicion that they were only the reflection of our own markets. The war news also, which holders had wished for so eagery the more they thought of it, didn't seem to be much consequence in the wheat situation after all. Then, too, they began figuring on the next visible supply, and estimates of the increase in that were anything but encouraging. A rush was made to sell out, but nobody appeared to want the wheat, and the crowd was forced to unload on each other, and prices went down, ruling slumpy to the close. Some believe that Kent and his fo lowers have again gone "short," and will work for a decline; but now, as heretofore, the opinion of the best operators is that quick traders will be the winners in this market for some time, and that people at a distance stand but little chance. "Prices," said Hamill, "will be likely to ame about pretty lively, going up on crop scares and

down on something else, with heavy speculators 'milking' both ways. limit. The principal influence has been receipts. These are larger, but the shipping demand has kept pace, and nobody cares to be "short" yet, although railroad officials say there is a flood of grain in the country only waiting car room to

Provisions alone have stood up firmly, and slowly but steadily advanced in spite of a light trade and the weakness of surrounding pits. The hogs coming in are few and poor, and the boys think they have good reason to believe Armour is under mess pork again. There is no market, however, which is so easy of manipulation as that of provisions, and many conservative dealers are advising their friends to let them alone, and, above all, not be caught "short."

> She's a Boston Girl. Brooklyn Eagle.

A Boston girl is going to marry Professer Edmunds, one of the men who devised zone standard time. The marriage may be a happy one if some fiendish paragraphist doesn't rush in with the remark that the professor is anxious to call her his zone,

"For ferms of government let fools confest." For ordinary life it is enough to know that Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup cures coughs and colds.

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